

The Macdonald FARM Journal



Vol. 21, No. 7

July, 1960



JULY REFLECTIONS

Editorial

Agriculture Needs Those Tourists

THE tourist industry is big business in Quebec. Some 5,000,000 tourists spent more than two days in the Province of Quebec during 1958, according to the Provincial Bureau of Statistics. The Bureau also estimates that during that year tourists spent more than \$225 million in the Province. This revenue is a boost not only to the Province, but also to agriculture.

The tourist trade is a boon to Quebec farmers in several ways. First of all, it has enabled some farmers to augment their income by providing needed services. For instance, in many parts of the Ottawa Valley, the Laurentians, the North and South Shores, Gaspé and the Eastern Townships farmers who did not have the resources to be commercial farmers, have seized the opportunity of providing summer cottages, hunting and fishing lodges and guiding services to the summer trade. A few have been lucky enough to benefit from the winter ski season.

This has benefitted all agriculture by reducing farm production, however meagre production on these farms may have been, and by increasing the number of mouths for commercial farmers to feed. It has also added to our stock of natural resources since much of the cleared, submarginal farm land on which these farmers live is returning to its natural state, either encouraged by man or abandoned by man to the ways of nature. In either case it will probably grow trees and harbour fish and game, the most valuable crops it is capable of producing.

Thirdly, the tourist industry has sharply increased land values in many areas. This has provided an opportunity for those farmers who lacked sufficient resources (money, land, knowhow) to become com-

mercial farmers, to obtain a sufficiently high price for their farms to allow them to either re-establish on better land or to make the move into industry. Some of these farms have been turned into recreational developments which service tourists and others have become summer homes. A few have been bought by "gentlemen farmers" who, wishing to farm, are attracted by the scenic value of the farm location. In almost all these instances, the buyers rely on nearby help to carry out their projects. This constitutes a source of local employment which is extremely valuable. Good examples of the above trend are to be found in the Laurentian foothills and in the Eastern Townships.

The Province of Quebec abounds in tourist attractions. We have beautiful scenery, age, historic interest, and good supplies of fish and game. Fortunately for many farmers, who are established on submarginal land, it is these areas which offer the best recreational facilities unless one wishes to venture far into the hinterland beyond the limits of our present network of roads. Usually this submarginal farming area abounds in streams, picturesque hills and valleys and forest or bush. It provides excellent tourist attractions particularly when combined with the historic interest for which Quebec is renowned.

The Quebec Tourist Bureau has taken an active lead in encouraging tourists to visit Quebec. So have many commercial tourist centre operators. However, much remains to be done. Quebec lags behind her nearest competitors — Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and the New England States — in providing facilities which encourage tourists. Although

well furnished with first class, and expensive, hotels, we have not established roadside rests and picnic areas to meet the requirements of travellers. There is also an acute shortage of public beach and park areas, particularly near our populated centres. Many of our best located lakes are now completely closed to the public.

More publicity should be given to those tourist attractions outside the cities of Quebec and Montreal. There are many historical and scenic sites beyond the limits of these two cities which are worthy of promotion.

We should remember that the tourist trade is an important competitive industry. Proof of its competitiveness may be seen by visiting the Maritimes, Ontario or New England. If Quebec is to meet this competition, there is need for action by individuals, villages, towns and cities as well as by municipal and provincial governments. Let us remember that the tourist industry, if encouraged, can provide new life for some of the non-commercial farming areas which are presently feeling the worst of the agricultural adjustment pinch.

**ADVERTISING
DEADLINE**

***always the 25th
of the month
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Hon. Alcide Courcy, Liberal Minister of Agriculture, Agronome.

HON. Alcide Courcy, Minister of Agriculture for Quebec, is well acquainted with agriculture of this Province. He was born the twelfth of thirteen children of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Courcy. Louis Courcy is a farmer of Kamouraska County.

Alcide Courcy has always had a strong attachment to the soil. After completing his studies at the parish school of St-Onésime and his secondary schooling at the College of Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière, he enrolled in the School of Agriculture at Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière graduating with a B.Sc. at the age of 20. He was first employed as an agronome in the colonisation program of Abitibi. In this position he helped clear land and built his own log cabin after canoeing ten miles down a river to the site of the development.

In 1937 he married a school teacher from Rivière Ouelle. In 1939 he directed the experimental sub-station at Macamic for the Federal Department of Agriculture. He left this position in 1945

to become manager of a local agricultural co-operative. In 1953 he was employed by the Co-opérative Fédérée as fieldman for the district of Temiscamingue. Three years later he was chosen by the Liberal party to contest the seat of Abitibi West. A member of the new Liberal cabinet, Hon. Alcide Courcy will head the Department of Agriculture and Colonisation.

Cover Picture

Farm and outbuildings of Mr. Omer Paquette on the edge of the Yamaska near Adamsville, Brome Country. Photo by Cine-Photo.

Special Rates For Livestock

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THE WORM'S EYE VIEW

Animals that live in the Soil

By Professor D. Keith McE. Kevan,
Chairman of the Department of Entomology and Plant Pathology.

Every time you dig in your garden, plough a field or spread an insecticide, you disturb millions of soil animals. When you weed your garden, you probably wedge some of these ferocious-looking little creatures under your fingernails along with soil. Although in real life these tiny animals are not as intimidating as they seem in the pictures, they may be very helpful or very harmful to gardeners and farmers. Professor Kevan describes for us some of the life that goes on in the soil beneath our feet and points out a number of reasons why we should know more about it.



Miscellaneous soil arthropods (about 3 times natural size). The large insect is the larva of a carnivorous ground-beetle. Also shown are millipedes (centre and bottom), centipedes, fly maggots, small beetles and their grubs, springtails, etc. The small dark spots represent mites and small collembola. A potworm (non-arthropod) is shown top right.

The soil found in our gardens, fields, pastures and woodlands teems with animal life. Farmers and gardeners appreciate that the soil contains nutrients essential for the growth of plants. They know that fertilizing, drainage and other practices are necessary to maintain the land in good growing condition. Most agriculturalists are aware of the importance of bacteria and other micro-organisms in the soil. However, very little is known, even in scientific circles,

of the myriads of tiny animals that live in the soil from which our foodstuffs come.

The soil proper is composed of mineral and humus layers. Lying on top of them is a layer of litter and debris of dead, partly decomposed organic matter, such as leaves and stems. From this is largely derived the humus layers. In woodland and forest, the litter layer may be of considerable depth and density. For the biologist and the farmer, soil includes all the layers men-

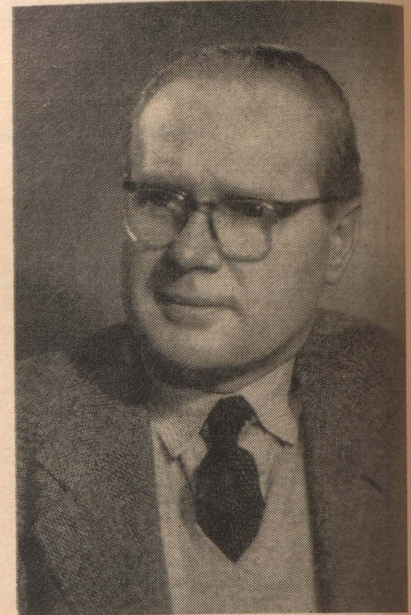


Photo Gardener's Chronicle.

tioned; it is the substrate in which vegetation takes root.

Most terrestrial animals have something to do with the soil and its formation. Even the caterpillar feeding at the top of a tree will add to the organic matter of the soil by its droppings. Other animals may live exclusively underground or in the surface litter, while a large number may spend only a part of their lives in the soil — perhaps a particular stage in their life-histories.

What Are Soil Animals?

What kinds of animals, then, live in soil and litter? Ninety-nine out of every hundred persons, if asked to name a soil animal, would probably first mention earthworms. A few might suggest larger animals: moles or burrowing rodents such as woodchucks and gophers. An agriculturalist might think of crop pests such as root maggots, white-grubs, wireworms and the like, but his list would seldom be very long. It might come as a surprise to know that there are different kinds of earthworms, with different habits, preferences and tolerances. It would certainly surprise most to learn that these well-known soil-inhabiting animals are by no means the most abundant, even where they occur.

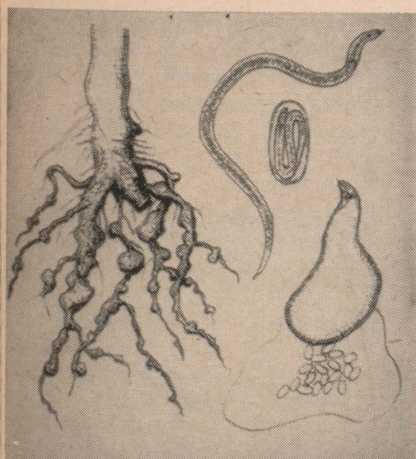
Even the deeper layers of some soils are inhabited by enormous numbers of animals. Some, such as earthworms, maggots, grubs and

centipedes, are comparatively large. Others are just large enough to be seen with the naked eye and some are microscopic, though by no means as small as the bacteria (which are not animals). These animals include hundreds of different kinds — some of them not very numerous, some in astronomical abundance.

They include large numbers of insects (most of them not "pests"), such as tiny fly maggots, beetles and their grubs, ants, root-feeding aphids, little springtails (collembola) which are six-legged but not, strictly speaking, insects, and various other less well-known forms. For instance there are small centipede-like creatures known to zoologists as symphylids and pauropods; small elongate, blind insect-like animals (proturans); and microscopic "bear-animalcules" or tardigrades. Also to be found are vast numbers of tiny eight-legged mites. Like insects these are all "arthropods" or jointed-legged animals which, although common in the soil, are not well known even to many zoologists. In addition to these there are many groups of entirely unrelated "worms". By far the most abundant of these are the microscopic nematodes, a few species of which are of direct economic importance — when they are called "eelworms". Small, white animals resembling earthworms (potworms) and microscopic "wheel-animalcules" (rotifers) are also very numerous in some soils. Besides these there are vast multitudes of unicellular protozoa.

How Many Are There?

To give a rough idea of numbers,



A harmful soil nematode:
Root Knob eelworm (*Meloidogyne hapla*).

Left: root galls on tomato. Right top, 1st stage "larva" magnified 150 times; centre, egg magnified 100 times; bottom, swollen dead body of female (cyst) with gelatinous egg-sac magnified 25 times.

there may live under one square yard of grassland 200 to 500 ants (not counting nests), 500 to 1000 beetles and their grubs, 1000 fly maggots, 900 to 1700 centipedes and millipedes, 200 to 20,000 potworms, 2500 to 7100 rotifers, 1000 to 40,000 springtails, 2000 to 120,000 mites and 1,800,000 to 120 million nematodes. One particular group of protozoa (thecamoebae) may give counts of 100 million to 500 million in the soil beneath the same area and much greater numbers than this are known for other protozoa. By no means are all soils as rich as this, but some may be even richer in one group or another. In Europe, where they are particularly abundant, our well-known earthworms are seldom denser than about 400 per square yard. This is perhaps double the average for good pasture.

What Do They Feed On?

What do these numerous animals feed on? Animals must eat something of organic origin, and, contrary to popular belief, earthworms do not feed on earth alone! The feeding habits of soil animals are as diverse as those of animals living above the surface of the soil with the exception that the growing green parts of plants, being absent from the soil itself, do not form part of the food supply.

Some soil animals manage to get sufficient sustenance directly from decomposing vegetable matter — as do earthworms — or dead animal matter, including excrement. Many of these so-called "saprophages" and "coprophages", however, probably do not get their main food supply directly from such matter but rather feed on the bac-

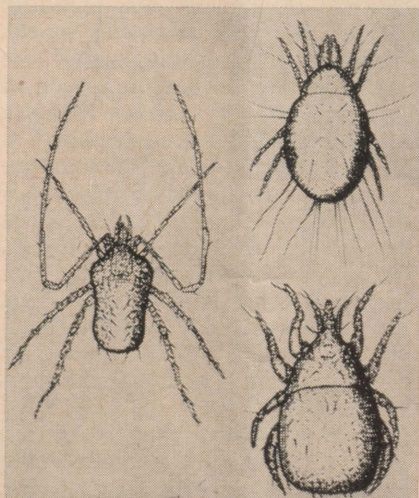
teria and minute fungi which decompose such materials. Many soil animals prey on other small animals and some are parasites living on larger animals. Quite a large proportion feed on living vegetation, chewing at, tunnelling in, or sucking the juices from the roots of plants. These may sometimes become pests of crops, although such are a minority. It is these "pests" which, thrusting themselves upon the attention of humans, are considered by the latter to be highly undesirable.

Why Should We Study Soil Animals?

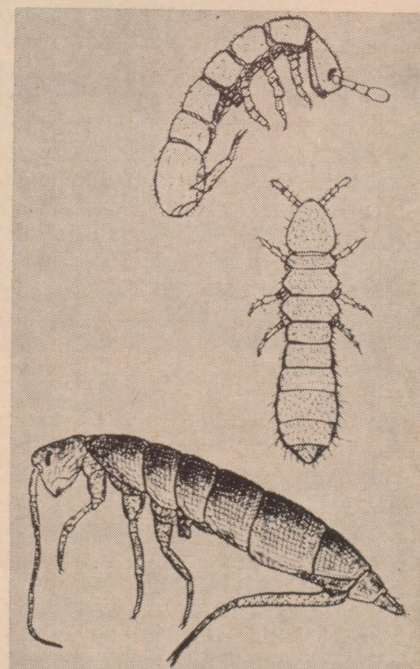
The study of soil animals, or "soil zoology", is the Cinderella of the soil sciences. Charles Darwin published an essay on earthworms 120 years ago and this virtually marked the beginning of the study of soil animals as such. Comparatively, little progress was made in most fields of soil animal research until the end of World War II except in the study of injurious insects and nematode crop pests. There are now several active centres of research on the general soil fauna, including one at Macdonald College.

One obvious reason for studying soil animals is to facilitate pest control — although there is far more to it than that! However, if we wish to control soil pests such as mole-rats, cutworms,

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Mites greatly enlarged. Left: running mite from litter (*Linopodes*). Right: top, mould mite (*Tyrophagus*); bottom, fungus mite (*Histiogaster*). All magnified about 100 — 150 times.

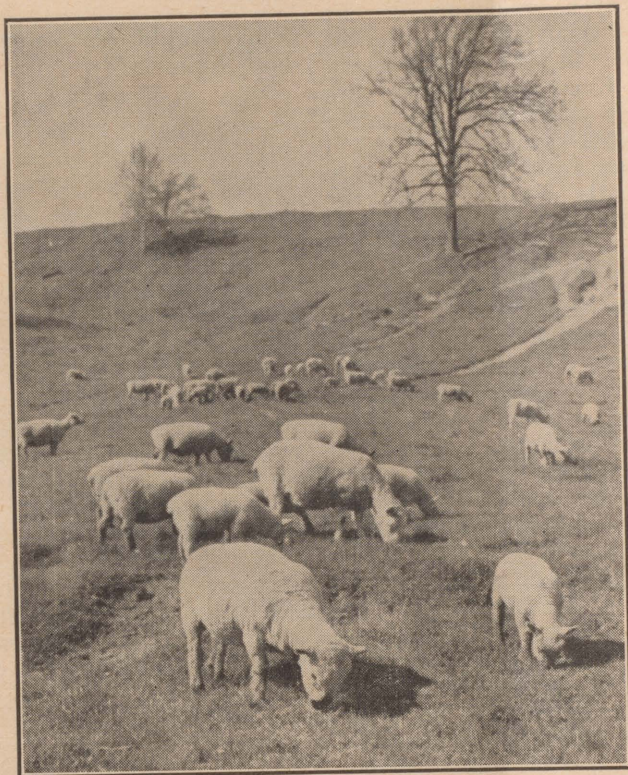


Springtails greatly magnified. Top: *Folsomia fimentaria* (x 35). Centre: *Onychiurus ambulans* (x 15). Bottom *Tomocerius longicornis* (x 20). The last is found in litter near the surface.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

gives a

Report to the Province



Sheep Crossbreeding Going Strong

IN 1949, a programme for the rearing of cross-bred sheep was started in Quebec with the importation of a number of pure-bred North Country Cheviots. This flock has been kept pure and its numbers have been increased by breeding so as to make of it an adequate source of rams for crossing with the Leicester or grade Leicester ewes which we have in the Province of Quebec. Sheep breeders who carry out this phase of the programme are members of breeding centres known as "*Half-bred Cheviot x Leicester sheep-breeding centres*."

All ram lambs from this cross are castrated and fattened for market, while selected ewe lambs are used for the formation of flocks where they will be bred to rams of the so-called dark-faced breeds (Oxford, Hampshire, Suffolk, Shropshire) for the purpose

of producing market lambs. The breeders who make this second type of cross constitute breeding centres known as: "*Centres for the production of market lambs.*"

Every year, several hundreds of half-bred North Country Cheviot x Leicester ewe lambs are placed in these centres in order to maintain or enlarge the existing flocks or to start new ones. These sheep breeding centres have been organized in the counties which are best suited to the raising of sheep. This plan has facilitated the formation of groups of sheep breeders and the carrying-out of the programme.

Every autumn, the flocks are culled, the undersirable ewes being removed and replaced by good ewe lambs. The rams used to head the flocks are carefully chosen. Mr.

FARM BUILDING PLANS AVAILABLE FROM MACDONALD COLLEGE

Macdonald College has been designated as one of the outlets for the distribution of catalogues and plans of the Canadian Farm Building Plan Service within the Province of Quebec.

The Canadian Farm Plan Service was organized in the early fifties to provide Canadian farmers with plans for farm building that were as up-to-date as possible. Agricultural Engineers worked with the Livestock men, Poultry specialists, Horticulturalists and others in all the Provinces to prepare catalogues of different types of buildings and also prepare detailed plans of each building catalogued. The Service, so far, has distributed a great many plans in all parts of the country. To date, eight catalogues of plans have been prepared and they cover most types of enterprise such as beef barns, dairy barns, poultry buildings, swine buildings sheep barns, fruit storage, grain storage and special structures. In addition, each catalogue contains plans for equipment which can be home-made and of special value to the particular enterprise.

Each building is shown in plan and perspective. A sufficient amount of information on size is given so a farmer can decide whether the building might be suitable. Also, each catalogue contains general information on the enterprise for which the buildings and equipment are designed. After studying a catalogue, if a farmer wishes to proceed with the building described in any of the plans, he can obtain a copy of detailed plans simply by writing to a source of such plans and asking for the plan by the number indicated in the catalogue. The catalogues and plans are printed by

(Continued on page 16)

the Federal Government and supplied by it to the Provincial Government for distribution within each Province. Farmers cannot obtain either plans or catalogues direct from the Federal source but must make request to the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

It should be noted that not all the buildings described in the catalogues are suitable for all parts of Canada. Farmers generally can recognize the suitability of any building for their particular area, or they may obtain advice on the matter from the local Agricultural College, Agronomer or Provincial Department specialists. In spite of this, the Canadian Farm Building Plan Service is noteworthy in that it has brought the combined talents of Canadian specialists on a Canada-Wide enterprise to assist and supplement the work formerly done individually by provinces and the Federal Government.

In Quebec, interested farmers may get these catalogues or the plans by writing to the Department of Agricultural Engineering, Box 282, Macdonald College, P.Q. The new arrangement, says Professor Banting, will enable Mac-

donald College to further assist and serve the English-speaking community in the Province of Quebec.

The names of these catalogues are:

Beef Cattle Housing and Equipment

Poultry Housing and Equipment

Dairy Cattle Housing and Equipment

Sheep Housing and Equipment

Fruit and Vegetable Storages and Equipment

Swine Housing and Equipment

Grain Storage Structures and Equipment

Special Structures and Equipment.

SAFETY TIPS FOR USING PESTICIDES

1. Always READ and FOLLOW the label on a pesticide container. Note warnings and cautions each time before opening the container.
2. Keep sprays and dusts away from children, pets and irresponsible people. Store in a secure place away from food and feed.
3. Don't smoke while spraying or

dusting, and avoid inhaling dusts or sprays. Wear a suitable mask or respirator where recommended.

4. Do not spill sprays or dusts on the skin or clothing. If they are spilled, remove contaminated clothing and wash exposed skin areas thoroughly. Wash the hands and face after using a pesticide. Clothing exposed to dust or spray mist should not be reworn until cleaned or washed.
5. Dispose of empty containers so that they pose no hazard to humans, animals or valuable plants. Keep pesticides only in their original containers bearing the proper label.
6. Use only the amount of pesticide recommended on the label.
7. Use separate equipment for applying hormone-type herbicides to prevent accidental injury to plants.

If symptoms of illness occur during or shortly after using a pesticide, call a physician immediately. Proper treatment given promptly may save a life. When the doctor comes, show him the container for the pesticide that was being used.

Huge Attendance at Better Farming Day

More than 1200 farmers and their families turned out for the demonstrations and Bar-B-Q on "Better Farming Day". Mr. S. C. Barry, Deputy Minister, representing the Federal Department of Agriculture, and Mr. J. C. Magnan, representing the Provincial Department, brought greetings from their respective Departments. Mr. Barry encouraged those present to make use of the latest scientific advances in their farming operations. Visitors saw winter wheat trials, calf feeding experiments using milk replacer, and brush cutting equipment in operation. There were exhibits showing various grades of Christmas trees, means of avoiding sap flow stoppage and methods of controlling potato blight, as well as a tour of the dwarf apple orchard and small fruits garden.



TOP — One of the tractors letting off its wagon load of visitors at the winter wheat plots.



Far Left — Although there were many new faces at Better Farming Day, many old acquaintances returned. Shown here are Keith Russell, C.B.C., Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Lang, Howick, and Stuart, Armstrong, Lachute.

Centre — These three ladies were a few of many who toured the College greenhouses following the demonstration of kitchen planning in the Household Science Department.

Ormstown Fair Report

AYRSHIRE

Grand Champion Bull	—	J. W. MacGillivray & Sons
Reserve	—	J. W. MacGillivray & Sons
Grand Champion Female	—	R. R. Ness & Sons
Reserve	—	R. R. Ness & Sons

HOLSTEIN

Grand Champion Bull	—	A. Pinsonneault
Reserve	—	Raymondale Farm
Grand Champion Female	—	C. Naylor
Reserve	—	Raymondale Farms

JERSEY

Grand Champion Bull	—	Robert Simpson
Reserve	—	W. F. Hadlock
Grand Champion Female	—	Robert Simpson
Reserve	—	W. G. McEwen

CANADIAN CATTLE

All championships won by L. A. Sylvestre, Ernest Sylvestre and Marciel Sylvestre.

DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORNS

Grand Champion Bull	—	C. N. Abbott
Reserve	—	Sylvan Brae Farms
Grand Champion Female	—	C. N. Abbott
Reserve	—	Sylvan Brae Farms

SHORTHORNS

Grand Champion Bull	—	Mrs. Alice Skinner
Reserve	—	Saraguay Farms
Grand Champion Female	—	Mrs. Alice Skinner
Reserve	—	Saraguay Farms

ABERDEEN ANGUS

Grand Champion Bull	—	Chanbay Farms
Reserve	—	Charles Graham
Grand Champion Female	—	D. Yuile
Reserve	—	Chanbay Farms

WANTED: LEGISLATION FOR THE SALE OF APPLE CIDER

LEGISLATION to legalize the production of apple cider in the Province of Quebec has been requested by the Corporation of Agronomes for Quebec. The Agronomes point out that the manufacture and sale of apple cider would be an additional source of revenue for farmers and would be one means of attracting tourists.

Mr. W. H. Perron, the President of the Corporation, emphasized that during the last 25 years the production of apples in Quebec has steadily increased. Today production surpasses requirements of the Province. He pointed out that this would be one means of reducing the excess supply of apples. It would also help by providing another use for less than the best quality apples. At present second quality apples are used for making juice, apple pulp and apple sauce.

Up to quite recently it has not been possible to make good apple cider using Quebec apples. The quality of cider differed for each batch of cider. However, a process has been patented which guarantees a quality product. With this process it is now possible to offer for sale, if legalized, a cider of standard quality which could make use of a large quantity of Quebec apples.

Lachute Fair Report

AYRSHIRE

Grand Champion Bull	—	H. J. O'Connell
Reserve	—	W. Erskine Rogers
Grand Champion Female	—	J. P. Bradley
Reserve	—	W. Erskine Rogers

HOLSTEIN

Grand Champion Bull	—	Raymondale Farms
Reserve	—	J. W. Hadley
Grand Champion Female	—	Charles Naylor
Reserve	—	Raymondale Farms

JERSEY

Grand Champion Bull	—	Bob Simpson
Reserve	—	John Greenshields
Grand Champion Female	—	Bob Simpson
Reserve	—	Dr. McCall

CANADIAN

All championships won by Marciel Sylvestre.

GUERNSEY

Grand Champion Bull	—	J. P. St. Jacques
Reserve	—	Remi St. Jacques
Grand Champion Female	—	Remi St. Jacques
Reserve	—	J. J. Crawford

ABERDEEN ANGUS

Grand Champion Bull	—	S. Leslie Kerr
Reserve	—	S. Lelie Kerr
Grand Champion Female	—	S. Leslie Kerr
Reserve	—	Charles Graham

Horse entries at both Ormstown and Lachute Fairs were outstanding. G. Arnold of Grenville took most championships in the classes for Canadians, Belgians and Percherons. There was also exceptionally keen competition at the 4-H shows at both fairs.

Testing . . . testing . . .

KORLAN APPROVED

THE insecticide Korlan is now approved by the Canada Department of Agriculture for direct application on cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and goats for control of lice, horn flies and sheep keds. This broadens the use of Korlan, originally registered only for fly control in dairy barns, poultry houses and all types of farm buildings.

According to Dow Chemical, Korlan provides dairymen, stockmen and poultry raisers with the economy and convenience of one insecticide to control livestock pests and flies for application to both livestock and buildings. Korlan is not approved for use on dairy cattle.

According to the manufacturer, Korlan is harmless to livestock of all ages, including pregnant animals and nursing calves. Used as a spray or bait treatment for fly control, Korlan leaves no lingering odours, kill flies resistant to other insecticides and is effective up to six weeks after application.

The insecticide is available as a wettable powder and as an emulsifiable liquid formulation.

SORGHUM ALMUM CLAIMS TESTED

Sorghum alnum, a southern forage grass that is supposed to be a natural hybrid between Johnson grass and another sorghum species, is being widely advertised throughout Canada as a new grass that greatly out-yields other annual forage crops.

In view of the rather extravagant claims for this grass, the results of tests conducted in 1959 by the Canada Department of Agriculture are of interest.

Nine field tests were conducted at locations in Ontario and in the three western-most provinces and in only one did sorghum alnum out-yield sudan grass, forage-type sorghum, millet, corn and oats, the crops used in the test.

In a test with small, hand-weeded plots, sorghum alnum gave high yields. However, in the grazing test at the same station, sorghum alnum became almost smothered by weeds.

At seven of the nine locations, oats produced higher yields of forage per acre than did sorghum alnum.

THE WORM'S EYE . . .*(Continued from page 5)*

root-maggots, wireworms, white-grubs, slugs, snails or eelworms, we cannot afford to rush blindly into the attack. We need firstly to know the biology of the pests, their life-histories, behaviour, ecology and physiology. Without a knowledge of biology one cannot prescribe what cultural operations, rotational measures, pesticides or other devices one should employ; nor when; nor *why* — this last is of the greatest importance. We also need to be sure if so-called pests are in fact doing more harm than good. By taking active steps to destroy them are we working for or against our own interests in the long run?

What are the long-term effects of pest control measures? Immediate "control" of a certain pest species may seem to be achieved by treatment of the soil with a particular kind of insecticide. Is this likely to be of permanent benefit or must the operation be repeated at considerable expense at frequent intervals? Is the pest so controlled likely to be replaced by another which is more resistant to the chemical used? Cases are known where certain root-maggots have become troublesome after the virtual elimination of wireworms. This is thought to be partly because the maggots are more resistant than the wireworms, and partly because the predators which formerly fed on the maggots had been eliminated with the wireworms. There is also some evidence that certain species of wireworm will, in fact, feed on other insects.

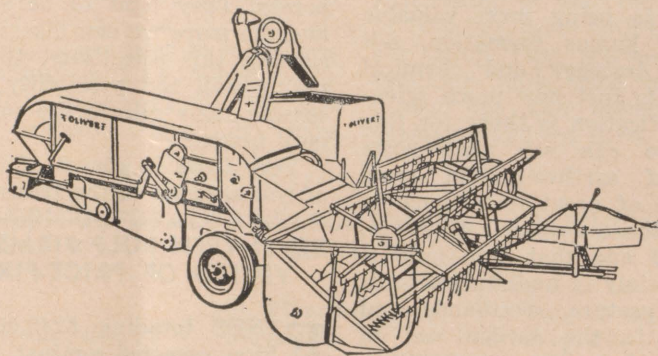
What, also, are the long-term effects on the fertility of the soil? If vast numbers of "innocent" soil animals should be eliminated by the indiscriminate use of insecticides (especially in the form of "insecticidal fertilizers") this *might* have long lasting effects upon the fertility of the soil. We just do not know the answer yet; perhaps no ill effects might result, but tons of insecticides are poured into the soil annually, often in complete ignorance of what might happen, or with complete indifference to anything but immediate results.

Recent work has shown, for example, that DDT is not lethal to springtails but kills many mites which prey upon them, resulting in abnormally high populations of springtails. What is the result of this? How does it affect growing

(Continued on page 10)

OLIVER 18

the Combine with Everything!



Everything you want in a pull-type — and more! Here's a full 7-foot-cut combine, with an auger header that eliminates drapers. And matching its bite are big-capacity units all the way through the machine to handle your heaviest grain and bean crops.

This Oliver 18 saves more from the start. Its semi-revolving reel, with bats going straight down into the grain, reduces shattering losses. Next, 90% of the threshed grain is stopped at the cylinder by Oliver's famous "Man Behind the Gun" before it can mix with straw. An unusually long straw rack gets the rest.

Other grain- and time-saving units include the 25-bushel tank, adjustable concaves, swinging drawbar, large cleaning unit. Engine or PTO model. See the Oliver 18 before you buy.



See your local co-operative or write to

Coopérative Fédérée de Québec

Box 500

DU. 9-8061

Youville Station, Montreal

THE WORM'S EYE . . .

(Continued from page 9)

conditions for plants — even supposing that the springtails do not turn their attentions to crop plants, which some of them are quite capable of doing?

The effects of animals on soil composition, structure and fertility are very difficult to assess. Up to the present not a great deal of headway has been made in this field. Earthworms have long been regarded as being most valuable agents in humus formation, soil aeration, drainage and chemical enrichment. Just how much scientific justification is there for this view? We can say that some species of earthworm in some places are of great importance in some of these respects. However, we should add that this importance is mainly in undisturbed soils such as pasture, woodlands and orchards. In the garden and in arable fields, tilling, cultivating and manuring possibly accomplish as much in a far shorter time. Other soil animals, such as millipedes, are also important in the transference of organic and mineral matter, in the same way as earthworms are, since large quantities of soil and humus also pass through their bodies as they feed and burrow.

But what about the teeming mites and springtails in the soil? Do they not play a part in the improvement and maintenance of soil fertility? Not much is known of this, although some collembola pass mineral as well as organic matter through their bodies. One thing seems certain, however: many of these animals are "commuters" — they break down vegetable and animal matter into tiny fragments which pass, partly digested, through their intestines. This enables certain micro-organisms — long recognized as important in the break-down of organic material — to get off to a much better start. Much more work is needed to find out exactly what are the roles of these small arthropods and other minute animals.

Further, what is the direct effect of the small soil animals upon these microbes and fungi which cause the break-down of organic material? Again little or nothing is known about this. Many nematode worms and protozoa feed upon microbes. Many mites and springtails feed upon fungi, but practically nothing is known to indicate whether or not they reduce the numbers of beneficial

micro-organisms. Such evidence as there is amongst the protozoa suggests that they feed quite as much, possibly more, upon "undesirable" bacteria as they do upon those which are "desirable" from the point of view of soil fertility.

Feeding is not indiscriminate. Soil animals tend to be quite discerning in their choice of food and do not feed upon "any old" fungi or bacteria which they happen across. They tend to be selective and the more we can discover concerning this selectivity, the more nearly will the possibility of assessing their role in the soil economy become.

Very little is known of the role of soil animals in the transmission

of plant diseases. We know that above the ground insects and other animals carry many plant and animal diseases. One might therefore expect that they also assist both in transmitting "harmful" micro-organisms and in spreading "beneficial" species in the soil. In fact there is recent evidence that this is so.

This article by no means covers the whole field or even all the practical implications of the study of soil animals. We need to know far more about these animals both from the point of view of the scientist and of the farmer. After all, these unseen animals have helped to fashion an arable crust on a part of our earth and from it we must obtain our sustenance.

SEVENTEEN PULP FIRMS CONVICTED OF PRICE-FIXING

FINES totalling \$240,000 have been assessed against 17 pulp and paper companies who were convicted in a price-fixing conspiracy. The companies were judged guilty of fixing prices for the purchase of pulpwood during the years 1947-54.

The conviction came after a lengthy and involved investigation carried out under the Combines Investigation Act. During the investigation and the trial that followed more than 1,550 pieces of documentary evidence were produced and close to 60 witnesses were heard.

In the award the Judge stated that "the accused mutually agreed to prevent or lessen competition between them by fixing schedules

of maximum prices which they undertook to observe in the purchase of pulpwood" from farmers and colonists. The price-fixing activity was confined to Eastern Canada and affected most parts of Quebec.

The companies found guilty of price-fixing are as follows: Canadian International Paper Co., Howard Smith Paper Mills Ltd., St. Lawrence Corp. Ltd., E. B. Eddy Co., Anglo Canadian Pulp and Paper Mills Ltd., Consolidated Paper Corp. Ltd., Abitibi Power and Paper Co. Ltd., Gaspesia Sulphite Co. Ltd., St. Anne Power Co., Ontario Paper Co. Ltd., Donnacona Paper Ltd., KVP Co. Ltd., Richmond Pulp and Paper Co. of Canada Ltd., James MacLaren Co. Ltd., Armstrong Forest Co., Gair Co. of Canada Ltd., and Spruce Falls Power and Paper Co. Ltd.



Mrs. R. McIntosh, representing the Teachers of Bedford District, presenting a cheque for \$100 to Miss Kay Clynes for the McLennan Travelling Library. The bookmobile (above), operated by McLennan Travelling Library, serves 64 points in the Eastern Townships and Chateauguay Valley.

To Talk of Many Things

COMFORT FOR ANIMALS

by John ELLIOTT,
Agricultural Fieldman



Hot weather brings with it some uncomfortable situations for animals. Lack of shade and water and the annoyance of flies can cause much discomfort. These things may appear not to be very serious at first glance but besides making animals uncomfortable lower returns to the farmer.

Shade

During the hottest part of the day cows should be allowed to have shelter from direct sun by putting them in a pasture having a few trees or allowing them access to a man-made shelter. Cows suffer from extreme heat and lose much water through perspiration. Pigs will sunburn very easily and it may have damaging effects. Direct sunlight can cause heat stroke also and can result in death. Again, trees or a portable shelter can be used.

Water

The consumption of water increases during hot weather. Water requirements are much greater in milking cows than in those just being maintained. It is much better to have free access to water than to have water available only once or twice a day. If water is not available in sufficient quantities food conversion is not completed and this results in lower milk production. A cow, depending on size and milk production, will drink 4-5 pounds of water for each pound of milk produced. It also follows that sows with litters will need more water than bred sows. Ample water promotes more rapid gains by better feed efficiency.

Flies

Everybody has noticed at some time or other barns or yards where the cattle could not be seen for flies. This is an unwanted and unnecessary situation. Manure should never be allowed to build up, particularly if it remains moist. This provides an excellent breeding place for flies. Sprays of different types

can also help keep flies under control. Some are made to spray in the barn and have a long-term effect. Others are used to keep cows free during milking. Whatever is used, it is important that the directions be followed carefully. There

is some justification for this. The real reason is that the annoyance of flies interferes with milking and sanitation. They will not only contaminate milk with unnecessary germs but also spread mastitis germs around the barn.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS SPONSORED BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

Bagot	St. Hyacinthe	Aug. 2 — 6
Bonaventure, div. A.	Shigawake	Aug. 23 — 24
Bonaventure, div. B.	New Richmond W.	Aug. 25
Brome	Brome Village	Sept. 3 — 6
Chicoutimi	Chicoutimi	Aug. 24 — 28
Compton	Cookshire	Aug. 19 — 21
Two-Mountains	St. Scholastique	Aug. 29 — Sept. 1
Drummond	Drummondville	Aug. 12 — 14
Gatineau, div. A.	Aylmer	Sept. 14 — 17
Gatineau, div. B.	Maniwaki	Sept. 12 — 14
Huntingdon, div. A.	Huntingdon	Aug. 25 — 27
Huntingdon, div. B.	Havelock	Sept. 10
Iberville	St. Alexandre	Sept. 9 — 11
Kamouraska	St. Pascal	Aug. 17 — 22
Levis	St. Romuald	Aug. 23 — 27
Matapedia	Amqui	July 14 — 17
Megantic, div. A.	Inverness	Sept. 1 — 3
Missisquoi	Bedford	Aug. 12 — 14
Montmagny	Montmagny	Aug. 10 — 14
Papineau	Papineauville	Aug. 24 — 26
Pontiac, div. A.	Shawville	Sept. 7 — 10
Pontiac, div. B.	Chapeau	Sept. 13 — 14
Richelieu	Sorel	Aug. 17 — 20
Richmond	Richmond	Aug. 19 — 21
Rimouski	Rimouski	Aug. 16 — 22
Rivière du Loup	Isle Verte	Aug. 12 — 15
Roberval	Roberval	Aug. 17 — 21
Rouville	Rougemont	Aug. 24 — 25
St. Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe	Aug. 1 — 5
St. Jean	St. Jean	Sept. 3 — 5
St. Maurice	St. Barnabé North	Aug. 26 — 28
Soulanges	Pont Chateau	Sept. 4 — 5
Standstead	Ayers Cliff	Aug. 25 — 27
Terrebonne	St. Jovite	Aug. 24 — 25
Vaudreuil	St. Lazare	Aug. 26 — 28
Yamaska	St. Frs. du Lac	Aug. 4 — 6

OTHER FAIRS

Sherbrooke (Fall)	Aug. 26 — Sept. 1
Sherbrooke (Winter)	Oct. 1 — Oct. 6
Quebec — Provincial	Sept. 2 — 11
Three Rivers	Aug. 19 — 25
Toronto — Royal Winter Fair	Nov. 11 — 19
Victoriaville	Aug. 8 — 14
St. Hyacinthe	Aug. 1 — 6
Rouyn	Aug. 12 — 16

P. E. I. Premier Addresses Farm Forums



Above left — Hon. Walter Shaw, P.E.I. Premier; Dr. E. A. Corbett, formerly Chairman National Farm Radio Forum Executive; Dr. H. H. Hannam, President Canadian Federation of Agriculture; and Mr. Floyd Griesbach, Co-operative Development Ass'n, Alberta Above right — Quebec delegates Ross Oswald, N.F.R.F. Executive member, Ste. Scholastique; Les Young, Provincial Secretary; Ernie MacAulay, Bishopton; and David Kirk, Secretary Canadian Federation of Agriculture. Delegates to the National Farm Radio Forum Annual Conference at Char-



Photos — F. Griesbach

lottetown chose as the broadcast theme for the coming season "The 60's — decade for planning". They also established a committee to study ways and means of improving the present programme. The committee will look at other techniques which might be used to complement the "Read — Listen — Discuss — Act" sequence upon which the programme is based. Reports to the Conference indicated that it will not be possible to put Farm Forum on a National T.V. network for some time.

CHAROLAIS BREEDERS FORM ASSOCIATION

Canadian breeders of Charolais cattle have formed an association and it has been incorporated under the Livestock Pedigree Act.

Since there are not enough pure-bred Charolais in this country to meet the demand, it has been agreed to maintain a grading up system for record purposes and eventual registration.

Under this plan, all animals possessing Charolais blood are recorded with the association, and when the subsequent progeny meets the status of 31/32 Charolais blood, it is considered eligible for registration.

When there is a sufficient number to meet requirements, the stud book will be closed and only animals possessing pure Charolais blood will be eligible for registration.

Charolais cattle have been imported from the United States in fairly large numbers over the past few years. Majority of them were registered with the American International Charolais Association, Houston, Texas.

Early in 1959, breeders and owners of Charolais cattle in Canada held an exploratory meeting at Calgary. A motion was proposed requesting the federal agriculture department to grant recognition and incorporation of the breed under

(Continued on page 16)

SCHOOL OF HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE ANNOUNCES: NEW OPTION GIVES WIDENESS OF OPPORTUNITY

A graduate of Home Economics has many opportunities in widely varying professional fields. There are positions waiting for her as a dietitian in hospitals or restaurants or with one of the armed forces, as a nutritionist with a government or social welfare group, as a writer for the press, as a technician or research worker in either the food or textiles field, as an extension worker or as a teacher.

Throughout the years McGill has offered two options in the course in Home Economics — the Dietetic Option and the Teaching Option. Now a third option is to be offered which will start in the 1960-61 academic year. This option is to be called the General Option and is chosen, as in the case of each of the original options, at the end of the third year.

The subjects open to the IV. Year B.Sc. (H.Ec.) student who elects the General Option are as follows:

Child Psychology, Bacteriology, Food Chemistry, Textile Chemistry, Clothing, Demonstration Techniques, Extension Methods, Methods of Teaching, Experimental Foods, Institutional Administration, Fundamentals of Nutrition.

By choosing from these subjects listed a student can qualify herself to enter any of the fields open

to a Home Economist with two exceptions. These two exceptions are dietetics and teaching in the elementary and secondary schools. Even teaching is open to her in any province if she takes the fifth year of teacher training given by a College of Education in the province of her choice.

Details of entrance requirements and of content of the entire course may be obtained by writing to the Assistant Registrar, Macdonald College, P.Q., and asking for the 1960-61 Calendar of the Faculty of Agriculture.

WEATHER INTERPRETER

(Continued from page 13)

picture of the agricultural situation, a system of daily telephone contacts with the agronomes has been established in selected areas. This information is combined with the detailed weather forecast and is broadcast each morning, Monday to Friday. The program will service the main farming areas of Southern Quebec. Radio coverage is in both languages.

Bill Graham, a graduate of Macdonald, has been assigned to the project, and works in close co-operation with the Meteorological Branch of the Department of Transport at Dorval, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the Quebec Department of Agriculture, and the staff of the Faculty of Agriculture at Macdonald College. The project will be continued for one year.

The College Page

AWARDS AND PRIZES FOR 1959-60 ACADEMIC YEAR

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE

Governor General's Medal 1st in 4th year; Robert Raynauld prize 1st in Agronomy 442 Project; Cutler Shield 1st in 4th year Agronomy — Alan S. Elliot, Melvern Square, Annapolis Co., N. S.

Lieutenant-Governor's Medal 1st in 3rd year; University Scholar; Steinberg Prize 1st in 2nd year Animal Husbandry — A. Lee, Chelsea, Que. Macdonald Medal 1st in 2nd year; Daughters of the Empire Prize — R. S. Laventure, 99 Wellington Street North, Woodstock, Ont.

Macdonald Medal 1st in 1st year; University Scholar — K. C. Thong, 130 1st Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

Robert Raynauld Prize 2nd in Agronomy 442 Project — E. G. Beauchamp, Macdonald College, Que.

Lochhead Memorial Prize 1st in Entomology Option — R. M. Barrow, 11 Belmont Terrace, Belmont, Trinidad. Stern Cup 1st in Stock Judging in Final Year of subject — Ross B. Sager, R.R.1, St. George, Ont.

Chemical Institute of Canada Prize 1st in 3rd year Chemistry — A. L. Symes, Kingston, Jamaica.

Steinberg Prize 1st in 3rd year Horticulture — C. Van der Schans, Macdonald College, Que.

DIPLOMA COURSE

Minister of Agriculture Bronze Medal first in dairy farming — John O. Grose, Middlesex, England.

Minister of Agriculture Bronze Medal first in fruit farming — Joseph D. Davidson, Como, Que.

La Ferme Prize best project; Vernon E. Johnson Woodlot Award — Stanley L. Holmes, Ayer's Cliff, Que.

SCHOOL OF HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE

Governor General's Medal 1st in 4th year; Harrison Prize 1st in 4th year — P. G. McArthur, 172 Ragland Street South, Renfrew, Ont.

Lieutenant-Governor's Gold Medal 1st in 3rd year — A. L. Patton, 104 Chestnut Drive, Baie d'Urfe, Que.

Lieutenant Governor's Silver Medal 1st in 4th year — Teaching Option; Federation of Protestant Women Teachers of Greater Montreal Prize in Practice Teaching — Emmy Elizabeth Beauchamp, Macdonald College, Que.

Stewart Medal 1st in 2nd year; Class of 1953 Book Prize 1st in 2nd year — G. S. Hoyt, P.O. Box 329, Montego Bay, Jamaica, B.W.I.

Stewart Medal 1st in 1st year; University Scholar — E. M. Mitchell, 588 Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount, Que.

Frederica Campbell Macfarlane Prize — S. C. Stevenson, Bishopton, Que.

INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

Governor-General's Bronze Medal (Prize in the Art of Teaching); Prize (in Art of Teaching) donated by Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers — First Class — Robert A. Hill, Macdonald College.

Ethel Walkem Joseph Prize in Education — Judith M. Anderson, Montreal.

Prize donated by Protestant High School Women Teachers' Association; DuPont Company of Canada (1956) DuPont Company of Canada (1956) Limited Scholarship — Janet E. Turnbull, Beauharnois.

Macdonald Teachers Alumni Association Bursary (for outstanding contributions in personality, achievement and leadership) — Wayne K. Riddell, Lachute.

The Dr. S. P. Robins Memorial Prize (for outstanding contributions in personality, achievement and leadership) — Charmaine C. Stone, Montreal.

The North American Cyanamid Limited Scholarship — George W. Smith, Verdun, Que.



PROFESSOR AVISON APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION FOR MCGILL

McGill University has announced the appointment of Professor Harry Avison as Director of University Extension. He succeeds Professor F. S. Howes, Professor of Electrical Engineering, who will continue his teaching and research in that Department.

Professor Avison is well known to rural residents of Quebec as he has been Director of the Extension Department of Macdonald College since 1948. He joined the Faculty of Agriculture at Macdonald in 1940 as a lecturer in English and has recently served as Chairman of the Department of English.

In his new capacity Professor Avison will continue as Director of Extension of Macdonald College. He will discontinue his teaching duties in the English Department. As Director of University Extension of McGill he will be responsible for a programme in which the number of students equals the total day enrolment of the University although no degrees or diplomas are awarded for Extension courses. Last session the Department of University Extension had an enrolment of 7,805.

Professor Avison is a member of the recently formed Quebec Public Libraries Commission and holds an honorary life membership in the Canadian Association of Adult Education. He is a native of British Columbia and obtained his B.A. and M.A. degrees at McGill.



Bill Graham, Weather Interpreter

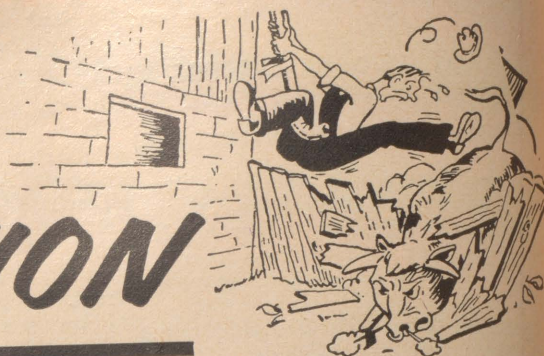
WEATHER INTERPRETER FOR AGRICULTURE

Recently Macdonald College began to provide an agricultural weather reporting service. It is designed to provide an interpretation of the weather as it affects farm operations. This is a new service for agriculture in the Province of Quebec.

The service provides farmers with a daily picture of the weather and discusses how the weather will influence their work. In order to maintain a complete and up-to-date

(Continued on page 12)

Letters for our *BEEF SECTION*



GREEK TO US

Dear Editor:

On page 3 of June edition of Macdonald Journal it states "Advertising Deadline Always the 25th of the month preceding!" On same page it is stated "closing date 5th".

Your advertising rates I believe are very confusing to the average layman, i.e. "general advertising rates (Ag. comm.—15%; C.D. 2%) Also "Per agate line (14 lines to the inch)."

I can't find any inch in your Journal that does contain only 14 lines.

Journal states 1000 lines (per year)—25¢, but 3000 lines (per year)—24¢. It seems the more you get the cheaper it costs.

I feel sure some of your readers would be interested to know what the advertising rates really are, especially the meaning of ("Ag. Com.—15%; C. D. 2%").

On page 2 it is stated "Livestock men advertise in Macdonald Farm Journal".

I have looked through the Journal very carefully and I fail to find any "livestock" advertised.

Hope the Journal improves and wishing you as Editor every success.

Yours truly,

George McGIBBON.

"Advertising Deadline Always the 25th of the Month Preceding"—To illustrate what this means—for the August issue of the Journal we must receive all advertisements by the 25th of July. "Closing Date 5th" means that each month all material for the Journal is given to the printer not later than the 5th and no alterations can be made after this date.

General advertising rates cover all advertisements except livestock and farm advertisements. "Agency Commission 15%" means that advertising agencies receive a commission of 15% on all advertising submitted to the Journal. "C.D. 2%" means that a cash discount of

2% is allowed for prompt payment for advertisements. An "agate line" is a printer's term and two agate lines equal one type line.

The rates listed are so arranged that the more advertising done by one firm, the cheaper it becomes per unit. This is really a discount for advertisers who do large amounts of advertising. It is possible for us to allow this discount because it requires less work per unit to service large accounts.

"Livestock Men — Advertise in Macdonald Farm Journal" is an effort to encourage livestock men to advertise in the Journal. We would very much like to see livestock advertised and there are special rates for livestock advertising (see page 3). We think that the Journal could serve a very useful purpose for livestock breeders but unfortunately we do not have the staff to solicit such advertising as actively as we should like to do.

Your comments and those of other readers for the improvements of the Journal would be much appreciated.

Thanks for bringing these matters to our attention.

The EDITOR

RESEARCH ON WRONG TRACK

Dear Editor:

I have read very carefully the story of "Successful Replacement Feeding for Calves" in the May issue of the Macdonald Farm Journal, and I question whether the results justify the claims in the concluding paragraph, that "the replacer studied was completely satisfactory, and more profitable than milk for raising replacements for the dairy herd, or veal calves under most market conditions."

We are not however going into the dollar and cents feature of this experiment, as the difference was rather small. What we do strongly question is why any Agricultural Institution should at this particular time, spend its energy to further the

use of substitutes for milk, when the pressing problem of the dairy industry is to find outlets for the milk it is producing. We are plagued with surpluses of butter and with powdered skim milk selling at ten cents per lb. which leaves the producer about 30c per hundred for his skim milk. Surely no effort should be made to fill a natural outlet with a substitute.

In view of this would not the interests of the dairy industry be better served, by research and experimentation to develop new outlets for milk either whole or skimmed.

We might as well face up to the realities of the situation. We are faced with an increased milk production, whether we like it or not, and the only foreseeable outlet for it, is in Canada itself. A survey of world prices for all dairy products discloses the fact that export markets can only be secured by some form of Government support for the imported products.

We clearly have not reached the saturation point in consumption as far as humans are concerned, when the milk equivalent of all the dairy products combined is well under 1000 lbs. per capita per annum. As far as the calves are concerned, a trip through almost any section of Eastern Canada in the month of May, will display to the experienced cattle man, that we have a lot of young cattle that would have benefited considerably by drinking a little more milk in the first months of their life.

In answer to the often made statement that milk is too valuable a food to be fed to animals, my answer is that it will be soon enough to advance this argument when shortages begin to appear. If there is to be a sound future for a dairy industry in Canada, we have to do a better selling job than is being done at the moment.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) Gilbert MacMILLAN.

The Country Lane

IN A DISUSED GRAVEYARD

The living come with grassy tread
To read the gravestones on the hill;
The graveyard draws the living still,
But never any more the dead.

The verses in it say and say:
"The ones who living come today
To read the stones and go away
Tomorrow dead will come to stay."

So sure of death the marbles rhyme,
Yet can't help marking all the time
How no one dead will seem to come.
What is it men are shrinking from?

It would be easy to be clever
And tell the stones: Men hate to die
And have stopped dying now forever.
I think they would believe the lie.

★ ★ ★

When you call on a thoroughbred, he gives you all
the speed, heart and sinew in him. When you call
on a jackass, he kicks.

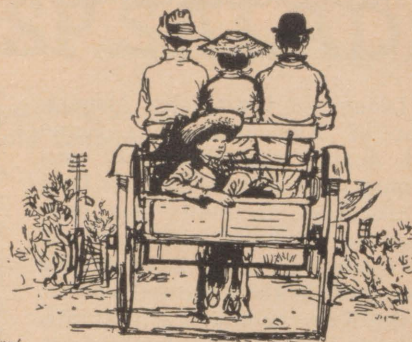
★ ★ ★

IN THE GOOD OLD DAYS

The following is a list of rules for teachers by a
principal in the City of New York in 1872.

1. Teachers each day will fill lamps, clean chimneys,
and trim wicks.
2. Each teacher will bring a bucket of water and a
scuttle of coal for the day's session.
3. Make your pens carefully. You may whittle nibs to
the individual tastes of the pupils.
4. Men teachers may take one evening a week for court-
ing purposes or two evenings if they go to church
regularly.
5. After ten hours in school, the teachers should spend
the remaining time reading the Bible or other books.
6. Women teachers who marry or engage in unseemly
conduct will be dismissed.
7. Every teacher should lay aside from each pay a
goodly sum of his earnings for his benefit during
his declining years so that he will not become a
burden on society.
8. Any teacher who smokes, uses liquor in any form,
frequents pool or public halls, or gets shaved in a
barber shop will give good reason to suspect his
worth, intentions, integrity, and honesty.
9. The teacher who performs his labours faithfully
and without fault for five years will be given an in-
crease of twenty-five cents per week in his pay, pro-
viding the Board of Education approves.

Winfred Northrup.



THE HUSBAND'S LAMENT

*As I sit in the corner and smoke my pipe,
I think the time is almost ripe,
For a woman to wear long pants and suit
From the wisdom she's gained at the Institute.*

*The woman of old spun us homemade clothes
Our sisters mended our broken hose,
That our fare was plain I will not dispute
For they never heard of an Institute.*

*Our food was plenty good and clean,
But salads and jellies were never seen,
Our mothers were housekeepers of some repute,
But they never heard of an Institute.*

*But now I am old and unable to roam
I would very much like the comforts of home,
But my wife plays the fiddle, my daughter the flute
At all the meetings of the Institute.*

*My shirt is all torn and the buttons all off
I wash my sox in the old horse trough
That my wife is busy there's no dispute
For she is a member of the Institute.*

*I eat my mush raw and drink cold tea,
For my wife is as busy as she can be
She is writing a paper on canning fruit
Which she will read at the Institute.*

Institute Woman's Husband.

★ ★ ★

"We shall not be serving mankind well if we be-
come obsessed with just the business of putting new
satellites into orbit — so obsessed that we overlook the
fact that we have some real problems left right here on
earth. We need to put new ideas — and more of them
— into orbit. And we must use every resource at our
command to see that people everywhere achieve great-
er understanding of each other before it is too late."

Dwight Eisenhower.

★ ★ ★

CAPACITY

"Compared to what we ought to be, we are only
half awake. We are making use of only a small part of
our physical and mental resources. Stating the thing
broadly, the human individual thus lives far within
his limits. He possesses powers of various sorts he ha-
bitually fails to use."

James

SHEEP CROSSBREEDING

(Continued from page 6)

M. Dionne of the Quebec Department of Agriculture has found that during the time this programme of cross-breeding has been in operation, fecundity has been found to increase with age and the cross-bred ewes have proved more prolific than the pure-breds. At the Experimental Farm at Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, lambs from hybrid ewes bred to "dark-faced" Suffolk rams reached the required market weight twenty days earlier than pure-bred lambs and six days earlier than lambs from the North Country Cheviot x Leicester crosses.

The quality of the carcasses of the lambs coming from the breeding centres has been better than the average quality of the carcasses produced by the sheep breeders of the Province.

Mr. Dionne says that these results are encouraging those concerned to continue to develop the programme of cross-breeding. He also points out that if sheep breeders would take the trouble to ship their lambs as soon as they reach market weight, that is at about 90 pounds, the market grades received would be much better than they are at present.

THE CANADIAN SEED GROWERS ASSOCIATION TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PEDIGREEING OF SEEDS

WITH the revision of the Seeds Act and Regulations the Canadian Seed Growers Association (CSGA) will become the sole pedigreeing agency in Canada for seeds. Crop certification, currently the responsibility of the Plant Production Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, will be taken over by the CSGA along with crop registrations which the CSGA now handles. Registered seed will be grown primarily as stock seed while certified seed will be that class of seed widely advertised and recommended for use by the average farmer. The new Regulations will involve slight changes in the grades of seed.

In order to promote the use of good seed throughout Canada, the CSGA is embarking on a national advertising scheme. \$50,000 for this programme was authorized by members who attended the recent Annual Meeting of the CSGA.

PROVIDE MINERAL "FREE CHOICE" IN SUMMER

Cattlemen should make minerals available "free choice" to their cattle in the summer time. Minerals are necessary for the development of bone and they also improve milk yield, increase fertility, and improve the health of the herd. In winter time the problem of supplying animals with minerals is easy enough to solve. During winter most cattle are fed meal and it is only necessary to mix the minerals at a rate of 3 to 4 pounds per 100 pounds of concentrates. When commercial "Balanced rations" are fed they usually contain minerals which have been incorporated into the rations by the manufacturer.

However, during the grazing season the feeding of minerals is more complicated. For instance, usually only the high-producing cows are given meal and even this is frequently a simple home mixture, especially during the early summer months. Apart from the milking herd, there are other cattle, such as dry cows, bred heifers and all the young stock, which do not receive any meal.

For these reasons Mr. Adrien Cote of the Quebec Department of Agriculture suggests that cattlemen who wish to make sure that the mineral nutrition of their animals shall be as adequate in summer as it is in winter, should make minerals available "free choice" to all cattle out on pasture. The mineral mixture should be the same as the one which has been used with the feed during the winter. The mixture used should conform to the law relating to livestock feed stuffs and should supply the minerals recommended by the Provincial Council on the Feeding of Livestock. Reliable commercial companies sell mineral mixtures of this kind.

CHAROLAIS BREEDERS

(Continued from page 12)

the Livestock Pedigree Act. Acting on a suggestion made at this meeting, owners formed an active association and began keeping breeding records of all Charolais cattle in the country.

With frozen semen readily available from artificial insemination units that keep Charolais bulls, the grading up system is expected to be speeded considerably.

Charolais cattle were located about 200 years ago in a small area around Charolles, France, but it was not until 1770, when a herd was established at Nevers, that

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FOOD POISONING

Ever had a bout with food poisoning?

It's an unpleasant experience and common enough to stress the need for proper processing of meats and non-acid vegetables, and the careful handling of leftovers, says food technologist George Strachan of the Canada Department of Agriculture.

The only safe method for canning non-acid vegetables and meats is by pressure cooking according to recommended times and temperatures.

Left-over canned vegetables quickly become contaminated with the everpresent household micro-organisms, explains Mr. Strachan, and under favourable conditions they increase rapidly to produce poisonous or toxic substances. Storing contaminated foods in a refrigerator does not eliminate the danger. Low temperature merely retards the development of micro-organisms.

Left-over meats and vegetables should be used only for dishes that require high cooking temperatures, warns Mr. Strachan.

Processors do not recommend refreezing vegetables after thawing. Frozen food is not necessarily sterile when packed, although micro-organisms if present, are inactive. However, at mild temperatures, organisms originally in the food or those introduced through contamination, will begin to multiply and cause off-flavors or off-odors. Others may cause illness if not destroyed by subsequent cooking. When only portions of frozen vegetables are to be used they should be removed in the frozen state and the unused portions immediately returned, unthawed, to the freezer.

Under most conditions there is little danger of the acid types of fruits and vegetables spoiling, says Mr. Strachan, but occasionally they will ferment or become mouldy. This type of spoilage is rarely, if ever, toxic.

their popularity spread to other parts of France and since then to North and South America.

They have silvery white or light wheat colored hair which grows very thick in cold weather. Their chief characteristics as beef producers are their rapid growth, feedlot gains and high dressing percentage.

Canada now has 15 recognized purebred cattle associations.

HOUSEHOLD PAGE

COOL CRISP SALADS

RASPBERRY CUP PUDDINGS

(self-sauced)

The puddings are made in individual little baking dishes. A delicate batter is spooned over a layer of fresh raspberries and then topped with a tasty lemon sauce. As the puddings bake the sauce runs under the batter and mingles with the berries. Before serving, turn the puddings "bottoms up" onto plates with a raised rim, then pass the pouring cream.

Yield — 6 servings

For the Sauce:

- 2 teaspoons corn starch
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup granulated sugar
- 1 cup boiling water
- 2 tablespoons lemon juice

For the Pudding:

- 1 cup ripe raspberries
- $\frac{7}{8}$ cup once-sifted all-purpose flour or 1 cup once-sifted pastry flour
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons baking powder
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup shortening
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup granulated sugar
- 1 egg
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon grated lemon rind
- $\frac{1}{3}$ cup milk
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon vanilla

Grease 6 custard cups. Preheat oven to 350 deg. F. (moderate).

For the sauce, combine the corn starch and sugar in a small saucepan; stir in boiling water. Cook, stirring constantly, until the syrup comes to the boil. Stir in lemon juice. Cool.

For the pudding, pick over, wash and thoroughly drain the raspberries, then divide them among the 6 prepared dishes. Sift together the all-purpose or pastry flour, baking powder and salt. Cream shortening; gradually blend in sugar. Add egg and beat it in well; stir in lemon rind. Combine milk and vanilla. Add sifted ingredients to creamed mixture alternately with milk, combining after each addition. Spoon batter over berries, making dishes not more than two-thirds full. Pour lemon syrup over batter. Place the puddings on a baking sheet and bake in preheated oven 40 to 45 minutes. Carefully turn out onto plates for serving. Pass pouring cream.

School of Household Science
Macdonald College

With the arrival of the month of July, the garden fresh fruits and vegetables assume an important position in the daily menu. For those with a large garden sometimes the "using-up" of some of the greens becomes a bit of a problem.

Canada's Food Rules state that at least one vegetable should be served raw every day. This then introduces the salad to the menu. Salads can be used in many different ways — as an appetizer to a meal, a luncheon or supper main dish, a garnish or accompaniment to the main dish, a separate course after the main dish, or as refreshment at a social occasion.

An appetizer salad should be tart and light — to stimulate the appetite for the meal to follow. Often celery sticks, radish roses, carrot curls or cucumber rounds with green or ripe olives are used to start a meal.

The main dish salad is the largest of the salads and should be full of energy-giving and building foods — both carbohydrate and protein. Chopped meat, chicken, or fish served on a mound of crisp green lettuce, celery tops, chicory, escarole or romaine is the central point

of the main dish. A favourite potato salad, a cole slaw, and perhaps tomato wedges complete the plate. To make up a potato salad to serve six people — 6 cups of cooked diced potatoes with 1 tsp. salt $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. pepper and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup salad dressing or mayonnaise — provides a start. To this may be added one or two of the following ingredients to produce wonderful flavour combinations — chopped onions or chives, slices of hard cooked eggs, diced cheese, diced cooked bacon, or sliced or diced radishes, celery, unpeeled apple, green pepper or cucumber. To give colour to the plate, a slight departure from the wonderful tomato might be the beet. Cooked beets, hot or cold, spiced or plain, are colourful as small whole beets, or sliced. Onion rings or crumbled hard cooked egg are excellent with this.

A garnish or accompaniment salad is usually sweet, small, daintily arranged and served on the plate with the meat. Stuffed celery with cream or cheddar cheese and stuffed prunes are often used in this manner.

A separate course after the main dish is our most popular and most
(Continued on page 22)

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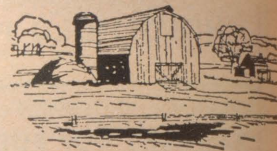
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The Better Impulse

NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE
WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF QUEBEC



OFFICE HAPPENINGS

Convention pictures like those printed here may be ordered from Carl Photo, 41 Galt E., Dorion, Que. The group picture is \$1.25 and the others 5" x 7" — .75 cents, 8" x 10" — \$1.25.

Now that many people are looking for information on QWI history, it is important that we have the old records available. The following Annual Reports are missing — 1920, '21, '22, '24, '35, '37. If anyone has copies of these years, would they please donate them to the permanent file? And would anyone have a copy of the old Home and Country. The former editor's daughter would like one.

One good way of assisting immigrants (this from an immigrant), is to take them shopping — especially to super markets. Our stores are very confusing to these people. As this man said, "I no longer buy the dog food for my family, but many do".

Our visitors' book in the Handicraft Exhibit room shows 149 names, but we think there were more than this. It was highly praised by some very good judges of handicrafts.

OUR FARAWAY SISTERS

From Denmark a suggestion — Paint your kitchen walls blue. Flies hate blue.

Another note from Denmark copied from the Scottish Home and Country. "Old people are very well looked after in Denmark. In every block of flats there are a few smaller flats which are reserved for old people and which are let at a much smaller rent to them. It is considered much better that they live in the community than segregated and when they are not able to look after their own home they can get accommodation in flats in which some of the work is done for them and they get a little care. Finally if they require more attention, they can go to a home for old people".

It also states that to the Dane his home is his whole world and as much as one third of his income is set aside for this purpose.

We read of our affiliated societies in other lands being interested



Guest Speaker
Mrs. E. J. Roylance, President Federated
Women's Institutes of Canada.

in the same projects as we, but there is a difference. In some countries it is the women who do the milking, look after the chickens, the bees and the vegetable gardens (some of ours do too), so there are courses for them in these subjects. But when we read (taken from The Countrywoman, in speaking of the Donne Rural Clubs in Italy), "Household Courses encourage putting down good kitchen floors to replace the earth or old brick ones that are chipped and full of holes. More hygienic water tanks, better chimneys, more windows to open, new electric lighting, white-washing and painting, everything to improve the kitchen," we realize there is a vast difference in what we mean by 'improving the kitchen' and we can be very thankful for the ones we have even before 'improving'.

* * *

Last month I mentioned that the first prize for the ACWW Essay 'My Most Treasured Possession' was won by a member who made a model of a cow. The second prize was won by an English member and her choice was her button box. The third prize object was the kitchen table. Both of these call up unlimited numbers of pictures and memories and I think were very good choices for 'treasures'. Don't you?

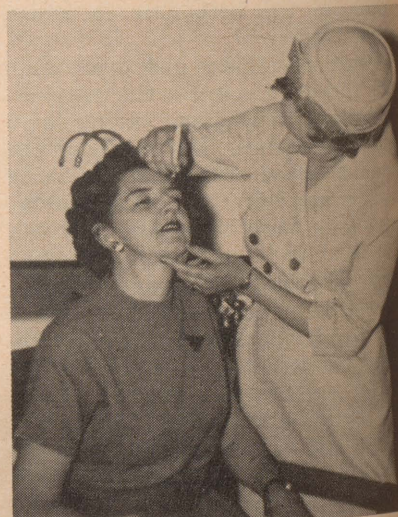
CONVENTION REPORT

"Bread Upon The Waters" was the theme of this year's Convention at Macdonald College and as members we were proud to hear of the achievements in the many aspects of our work. Our main objective has always been well defined: "The improvement and development of rural life".

Executive and Board meetings were held on Monday and Tuesday, June 20th and 21st, with delegates arriving on Wednesday. The Board meeting opened on Tuesday morning after a tour of the Arboretum conducted by Mr. A. R. C. Jones. Professor Avison was present to speak on the Macdonald Journal and he explained that it was not easy to keep the Journal going but there is no danger of the W.I. losing its four pages. Brightly written copy, authentic leading articles and good pictures are needed.

Mrs. Ellard reported on the ACWW Conference, especially mentioning the Lady Aberdeen Memorial Scholarship established by ACWW for Home Economics and Rural Community Welfare. Each scholarship is worth \$3,000 and is financed by voluntary contributions from constituent societies.

27,500 WI seals are to be sold during Jubilee year and we were pleased to hear that the Salada Shirriff Horsey Co. have donated \$300 for 2 years.



Miss Freda Nisbet of Avon Products
'making over' Mrs. Crevier at the Leadership Course.

The Wednesday afternoon was given over to reports of the various officers and convenors. It was rewarding to hear of the tremendous amount of work done in all departments. The President told of a busy year of activities on our behalf, as did the office Secretary, Miss Holmes. The Treasurer's Statement, presented by Mrs. Cooke, painted a cheerful picture. The technicians had a busy season and Miss King, Home Economist, has a full schedule ahead. Miss King has taken over the duties of Junior Supervisor.

Mrs. David, Convenor of Agriculture, said that school fairs, the most important project, showed great progress, and conservation is first on the list of topics. Reporting on Education, Mrs. Rember reported that half of the Counties sponsored scholarships, bursaries or loans for students varying in amount from \$25 to \$100. The Provincial WI prizes were awarded, and many prizes given in schools. An award for exceptional service in accident prevention was presented to the QWI for the second consecutive year. This comes from the Quebec Safety League. Courses in cooking and handicrafts were highlights of the report of Mrs. Bernhardt, Home Economics convenor. Clothing and donations of food were donated to hospitals and children's homes. Mrs. E. Watson, Citizenship convenor, reported many community projects were undertaken. Used clothing and layettes were sent to the U.S.C. Mrs. W. Holmes, Welfare and Health convenor, said that 16 Counties did work for the Cancer Society and 8 reports mentioned work at Red Cross blood donor clinics. Hot lunches for school children were another project. Reporting for Publicity, Mrs. E. Gilchrist listed the three outlets available, the press, radio, and the Macdonald Journal, and said that Publicity is a co-operative venture in which each branch has a part every month. 4 Counties have 12 years of broadcasts to their credit. The Radio and TV Survey was completed by 63 branches.

Guest speaker Mrs. Wilhelmina Holmes, prominent Montreal lawyer, chose as her subject "Successions and Wills". Mrs. Holmes said it was one of vital importance to us all. Present regulations are hard on women and we were urged to keep our husbands in a good frame of mind to prevent their making a will in favour of the next-door neighbour. Details of duties, taxes



Front row, from left: Mrs. G. McGibbon, 2nd Vice-President; Mrs. H. Ellard, President; Mrs. J. Ossington, 1st Vice-President. Back row, from left: Mrs. W. B. Holmes, Conv. Welfare & Health; Mrs. E. Gilchrist, Conv. Publicity; Mrs. W. E. Bernhardt, Conv. Home Economics; Mrs. E. V. Beattie, Treasurer; and Mrs. G. D. Harvey, Past President. Absent are Mrs. G. A. David, Conv. Agriculture; Mrs. L. Corrigan, Conv. Citizenship; and Mrs. H. W. Rember, Conv. Education.

and exemptions were given.

In her last address as President, Mrs. Harvey stressed that individual branches are the backbone of our organization. Progress, she said, is measured by accomplishments, not by passage of time. Mrs. Harvey assured us that she would continue to work for the WI. The Harwood Singers completed the evening's programme, and once again delighted their listeners.

Thursday morning Miss Irene Kon, advertising executive, spoke on Publicity. Miss Kon said that we have to decide what is news and what is publicity. Feature stories should be used, as they are preferred to regular accounts of activities.

The ACWW report was given by Mrs. Ellard, who emphasized the importance of "Pennies for Friendship" and said that we must broaden our horizons through international contact and study. Mrs. Ossington presented the C.A.C. report, which contained many things affecting rural women. The report of the Jubilee committee indicated that all committees have their work well advanced: publicity, banquet, souvenirs and programme. The resolutions presented, by the Resolutions Committee included water safety, firearms, school buses and

the Peace Garden.

Mrs. E. J. Roylance, President gave a resume of work in the various departments of FWIC, especially mentioning that Mrs. Rand, Past President, had been awarded an Honorary Masters Degree from Acadia University. The next National Convention will be in Vancouver in 1961. Provinces may send one delegate for each 500 members. Mrs. Roylance said that the influence of rural people is a valuable influence for peace in the world. Mrs. Harvey presented Mrs. Roylance with a charming nosegay, with four gold keys attached.

Mrs. Cameron Dow, O.B.E., brought greetings. The FWIC report was given by Mrs. Ossington. A life membership in the FWIC was presented to Mrs. Harvey by Mrs. Ellard. A gift of \$100 was voted to the McLennan Travelling Library.

During the Convention Board members enjoyed a tea given by Mrs. Dion at Glenaladale. Later on delegates had an opportunity to meet Mrs. Roylance at a reception in Laird Hall. They also enjoyed entertainment by the Harwood Singers and duets by Mrs. McHarg and Mrs. Pierce and a demonstration of flower arranging by Mr. McKenna.

The Month With The W.I.



Delegates at the 46th Annual QWI Convention, Macdonald College, Que.

The most popular subjects this month are the World Refugee Year Fund, slip and bulb exchanges, school prizes, the Adelaide Hoodless Fund, and last but not least the Leadership Course. The *best ever* is the verdict of those who attended.

ARGENTEUIL:

ARUNDEL conducted a door-to-door canvas in aid of the World Refugee Year Campaign. BROWNSBURG heard a talk on low calorie diets given by Mrs. D. Clarke and held a sale of garden plants. DALESVILLE entertained Frontier W.I. with a film showing. MILLE ISLES made a donation for prizes at Morin Heights School and exchanged seeds and slips. MORIN HEIGHTS saw a film on Japanese gardens and is planning a Junior Boys Handicraft Exhibit. Mr. M. Evans addressed PIONEER on the growing of annuals, roses, and tomatoes. UPPER LACHUTE — EAST END held a flower and vegetable contest and is having a drawing on a quilt.

Argenteuil County held its 40th Annual Convention with all branches represented except one. Branches will exchange visits during the year.

BONAVENTURE:

BLACK CAPE donated to a fund for the aged and ill and is catering for a Military Ball. GRAND CASCAPIEDIA made plans for a dance and MARCIL brought in cotton for the Cancer Society. PORT DANIEL had Mr. W. Hocguard, President of Settle Credit Union, as guest speaker. RESTIGOUCHE report a donation made for hot lunches at the Holy Rosary Convent. Bonaventure held its 38th Convention as guests of Restigouche W.I. Members motored to Broadlands to call at the Busted Home, which stands on the site of the Battle of the Restigouche and is now a museum.

BROME:

AUSTIN is planning a garden party and is purchasing land adjoining the Community Hall. Cotton was sent to the Cancer Society. ABERCORN gave out seeds and heard highlights from its branch history.

KNOWLTON'S LANDING also sent cotton to the Cancer Society and brought in articles for a summer sale. SOUTH BOLTON gave gardening hints for roll call and each member donated towards new plates for the club room. A wool blanket and a dress were given to members whose homes were burnt. SUTTON made 23 pairs of socks for the Red Cross.

CHAT-HUNTINGDON:

AUBREY RIVERFIELD had a demonstration on beauty products, a spelling bee, a weight contest, and a sale of plants and flowers. A donation was made towards the purchase of a Gift Coupon, and the Grandmothers entertained with a variety concert. DEWITTVILLE held a "Nearly New Sale", donated to the World Refugee Fund and to an English student having the highest marks in conversational French. DUNDEE had members of the School Board as guests, to hear Inspector Brady talk on the changes in Education. They also heard how to wrap apples for winter storage and how to use a coat hanger as a vine climber. HEMMINGFORD held a second polio clinic and had a talk on weedless gardens. A film was shown on Nutrition entitled "Mystery in the Kitchen". HOWICK discussed cleaning up town and country and listened to a talk on water pollution. Their roll call was "What's Your Beef?" Prizes were given to Howick High School for Woodwork and Home Economics. HUNTINGDON saw two films, "The A.B.C. of Gardening" and "Arctic Flowers". ORMSTOWN held a Home Nursing course in French and English. They enjoyed talks on marigolds, spices, and chlorine and held a food sale.

COMPTON:

BURY saw slides on Mrs. Harvey's trip to Ceylon. A flag was purchased for the school and a donation given to the student loan fund. EAST ANGUS enjoyed a cooking course conducted by Miss McOuat. A paper was read on Citizenship Day. A paper drive was held and donations made to the Red Cross and the Sherbrooke Hospital. EAST CLIFTON prepared a radio broadcast on "Gardening", gave seeds to the school

children and entertained Sawyerville W.I. COOKSHIRE discussed benefits derived from link letters and pen-pals. Bulbs, plants and shrubs were obtained through the courtesy of the Agronome. A donation was made to the World Refugee Fund and a subscription renewed for the United Nations Magazine. SCOTSTOWN assisted with an Oyster Supper, the proceeds going to the Compton County Historical Society. Money was voted to the Sherbrooke Hospital and for a special prize at Cookshire Fair.

GASPE:

HALDIMAND gave seeds to the children and completed the Nutrition Survey. YORK welcomed two new members and brought books and magazines for Sanatorium patients. They held a contest on Health Rules. A rummage sale is planned in aid of Unitarian Refugee Relief.

GATINEAU:

Mrs. B. Maclean spoke to AYLMER EAST on the potato. Seeds were given to members. EARDLEY gave to the World Refugee Fund and will exhibit at Aylmer Fair. HURDMAN HEIGHTS heard an educational talk. Slides were shown of Europe and Breckenridge W.I. were guests at this meeting. A New Brides Kitchen Contest was held. WAKEFIELD enjoyed an illustrated talk on shrubs and annual flowers by Mr. D. Cameron of the Ottawa Experimental Station. WRIGHT had as roll call: "Before you try to keep up with the Joneses, find out where they are going". Members and friends enjoyed a trip to Ottawa, visiting City Hall, Rideau Hall, and the Ottawa market.

MEGANTIC:

INVERNESS is purchasing a Gift Coupon. The roll call was answered with a dessert recipe. KINNERS MILLS answered their roll call by wearing an old-fashioned dress or hat and are buying a Gift Coupon.

MISSISQUOI:

COWANSVILLE welcomed two new members. DUNHAM voted money to the County Hobby Show. Rug-weaving was demonstrated and an article read on maple syrup, with copies of a recipe using maple sy-

rup given out. A table setting contest was held. FORDYCE had a guest speaker who told of a trip through the Scandinavian countries. The roll call was answered by telling a joke and bringing a picture, drawing or sketch of costumes of the year 1911. STANBRIDGE EAST told of a change in the community in the last fifty years and entertained Dunham W.I. The school fair and hobby show programmes were presented and an Ice Cream Social planned.

PAPINEAU:

LOCHABER is giving toys to its local Hospital. The Radio and T.V. Survey report was read and copies of the history of this branch are to be made. Linen for Cancer was brought in.

PONTIAC:

QUYON heard an interesting talk on "Co-operation" by Mr. R. Taber, Manager of Quyon Farmers' Co-op. A subscription to the Federated News was approved. A cooking sale was held in aid of the Save the Children Fund and the Adelaide Hoodless Fund. STARK CORNERS had a talk on the raising and care of African Violets and a sale of plants and slips.

QUEBEC:

VALCARTIER observed the memory of a former member, Mrs. J. Paquet. A film on rug-making was shown by Miss Runnells as was also a film on Agriculture. Prize money was donated to Protestant and Catholic schools and a Health talk given.

RICHMOND:

DENNISON MILLS discussed World Refugee Year and had a quiz on "Nuts". GORE ordered twelve W.I. pins and sent two boxes of clothing to the Flambeau Home. The roll call here was "How to make money for the W.I.". Garden seeds were given out and members enjoyed a reading on "Magical tips for your Garden". A donation was sent to the World Refugee Year Campaign. CLEVELAND entertained another branch and planned a quilting bee and a picnic lunch. MELBOURNE RIDGE listed the household chore most disliked. A rug-hooking course was enjoyed under the direction of Miss Runnells. The School Fair pro-



Part of the Handicraft Exhibit at Convention

gramme was approved and a Fancy Bread contest held. RICHMOND HILL held a food sale and is going to paint its Hall. A quilt was given to a needy family. RICHMOND YOUNG WOMEN served dinner at the County meeting and are catering for a wedding. Contests were on "Name the flower seeds" and "Test your memory". SHIPTON subscribed for ten copies of the Federated News and donated to the World Refugee Fund and the Cancer Society. School prizes will be given. There were readings on making home-made breads, spreads and butter. SPOONER POND held a rummage sale. There was a reading on "Tulips" and a True and False contest on flowers. WINDSOR had a contest on wild flowers and one member named 28 varieties. Donations were given for school prizes and the Adelaide Hoodless Fund.

JACQUES-CARTIER:

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE saw film on "Landscaping for the small garden" and enjoyed a talk on the same subject by Mr. J. Roht. Their roll call was "Name a vegetable and its vitamin content".

ROUVILLE:

ABBOTSFORD entertained two bus loads of "Golden-agers" who came to see the apple blossoms. Dr. Brown showed slides of the British Isles and Europe at a meeting attended by over fifty members and friends.

COOL CRISP SALADS

(Continued from page 17)

frequently used salad. The tomato slices, and tossed vegetable salad are the most common and very delicious. A sweet or tart dressing is served with them. The tossed salad can be very exciting if the greens in your garden are utilized to provide flavour and various shades of green to the salad bowl. Parsley — bright crinkly green leaves — combines well with other greens. Chard and spinach are not used enough as raw salad greens — the dark green leaves of the tender plant provides a contrast to the yellower green of lettuce. Chicory or curly endive, escarole, watercress, celery tops, beet greens — carefully washed and cold — are a few of the other additions which might be made. For the dressing almost any kind is acceptable. Make it at home, or buy it in the store. To the basic oil and vinegar (1/3 c. vinegar, 2/3 c. oil, plus sugar, salt, pepper) can be added many interesting items from your herb garden. One of the following is excellent — basil, chervil, dill, marjoram, rosemary or tarragon, either in the dressing or in the salad.

For the afternoon or evening snack at the card party, what could be better than a salad — low in calories, and cool for the summer weather! A gelatin fruit or vegetable salad on cool lettuce with a slice or ball of cheese rolled in nuts would be a welcome treat.

SHEFFORD:

GRANBY HILL donated to the Red Cross and exchanged plants and bulbs. GRANBY WEST completed a St. John Ambulance course and discussed common poisons found in the home. As roll call WATERLOO WARDEN disclosed what animal they would like to be and renewed their membership in the United Nations Association. Seeds were bought for a school fair.

SHERBROOKE:

BELVIDERE had an "Unusual Tea". (A tea-bag and a rhyme are sent out to friends). A donation was made to a Dental Clinic and seeds were distributed. BROMPTON ROAD is giving prizes in Arithmetic to Grades 3 and 4 at the Mitchell School in Sherbrooke. Donations were made to the Verdun Protestant Hospital and the World Refugee Fund. A Food Sale and a dance have been held. LENNOXVILLE enjoyed slides on farming in the Eastern Townships and on Vancouver. Members exchanged slips and bulbs. Donations went to the Lennoxville High School and the School for Retarded Children. MILBY heard highlights of a trip to New York and the United Nations given by the Citizenship convenor. A slip and bulb sale was held and seeds were distributed. Cancer dressings and bed-pads were made and money sent to the Adelaide Hoodless Project and the School for Retarded Children.

TEENAGER — GO HOME

Both youngsters and parents have had a lot of advice from experts on how to rear their children and keep them from being what we call "delinquents". This advice ranges from that of the psychologists who say children are too inhibited to that of the cranks who say they should be slapped in jail summarily when they misbehave.

A novel approach comes from a nationally-known juvenile judge — Philip P. Gilliam, of Denver, Colo. He makes his point so eloquently that we reprint it herewith:

"Always we hear the plaintive cry of the teenager: What can we do?... Where can we go? The answer is GO HOME. Hang the storm window, paint the woodwork. Rake the leaves, mow the lawn, shovel the walk. Wash the car, learn to cook, scrub the floors. Repair the sink, build a boat, get a job. Help the minister, priest, or rabbi, the Red Cross, the Salvation Army. Visit the sick, assist the poor, study your lessons, and then when you are through — and not too tired — read a book.

"Your parents do not owe you entertainment. Your city or village does not owe you recreational facilities. The world does not owe you a living... You owe the world some-

thing. You owe it your time and energy and your talents so that no one will be at war or in poverty or sick and lonely again. In plain, simple words, GROW UP; quit being a cry baby. Get out of your dream world and develop a backbone, not a wishbone, and start acting like a man.

"You're supposed to be mature enough to accept some of the responsibility your parents have carried for years. They have nursed, protected, helped, appealed, begged, excused, tolerated, and denied themselves needed comforts so that you could have every benefit. This they have done gladly, for you are their dearest treasure. But now you have no right to expect them to bow to every whim and fancy just because selfish ego instead of common sense dominates your personality, thinking and requests. In Heaven's name, GROW UP and GO HOME!"

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Agricultural Chemistry

Agricultural Economics

General Agriculture

General Biology

Plant Pathology

or

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